Manitoba Clean Environment Commission

Annual Report 2007-2008

Manitoba

2008-06096/

Manitoba Clean Environment Commission

Annual Report 2007-2008

MINISTER OF CONSERVATION

Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

His Honour
The Honourable John Harvard, C. M., O. M.
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba
Room 235 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present the Annual Report of the Clean Environment Commission detailing its activities for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008.

Sincerely,

Stan Struthers

Stan Struthers
Minister

Manitoba
CLEAN ENVIRONMENT
COMMISSION

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Clean Environment Commission

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The Honourable Stan Struthers
Minister of Conservation
Room 333 Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Dear Mr. Struthers:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6(10) of *The Environment Act* I am pleased to submit to you the Commission's annual report for the year ending March 31, 2008.

Submitted on behalf of the Commission.

Terry Sargeant
Chair

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The Manitoba Clean Environment Commission

The Minister responsible for *The Environment Act* during the 2007-2008 fiscal year was the Honourable Stan Struthers. Commission membership consisted of a full-time Chairperson and citizen appointees. They were:

Terry Sargeant (Chairperson)

Margaret Allan

Norm Brandson

Gisele Funk

Kenneth Gibbons

Ian Halket

John Harvie

Judy Head

John Hreno

Gerard Lecuyer

Patricia MacKay

Aurelie Mogan

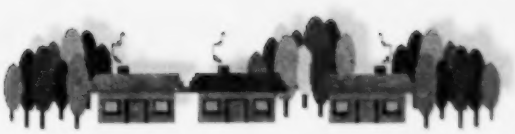
Wayne Motheral

Wayne Sato

Ken Wait

Edwin Yee

Frank Young



Role and Responsibilities

Mandate

The Clean Environment Commission is established under *The Environment Act* (1988) to provide an avenue through which the public can participate in the decision making process regarding the environment in Manitoba. The Commission also provides advice and recommendations to the Minister and plays a role in the application of *The Contaminated Sites Remediation Act*.

Commission membership includes a full-time Chairperson and part-time Commissioners appointed by Order-in-Council. Commissioners come from a wide variety of backgrounds and disciplines as well as different regions of the province.

The Commission may engage in the following activities to assist in environmental management:

Public Hearings

As part of the provincial environmental assessment process, the public is invited to submit comments and/or objections regarding a proposed project through the Public Registry. In response to valid concerns, the Minister of Conservation may request the Clean Environment Commission to convene a public hearing. During such a hearing the Commission receives representations from the project proponent, the general public-both supporters and opponents, and from various government departments responsible for reviewing the proposal. The Commission reviews the evidence and information presented at the hearing and prepares a report containing advice and recommendations for the Minister.

Upon receipt of the Commission's report, the Minister may choose to accept all or part of its recommendations but is under no legal obligation to do so. If, however the Commission's recommendations are not acted upon, or incorporated into the licence under review, written reasons must be provided by the Minister or the Department of Conservation and these must be filed in the Public Registry.

In addition to licensing matters, some environmental issues require public involvement before government policy can be developed. In these cases, the Minister of Conservation can request that the Commission convene a hearing to gather public opinion.

Manitoba Conservation has also signed onto a Canada-Manitoba Agreement on Environmental Assessment Cooperation with Environment Canada. As part of this agreement, regarding

projects where there is also federal jurisdiction, a process is set out respecting joint review. Commission hearings may be used as a source of information for the federal review or there may be a joint review panel formed for specific projects. Commission members would be part of these panels.

Investigations

The Environment Act allows the Commission to investigate any matter of environmental concern and to provide advice and recommendations to the Minister of Conservation.

Mediation

The Commission can provide mediation services to parties involved in an environmental management dispute. These activities are undertaken at the request of the Minister of Conservation. The Commission reports to the Minister regarding the outcome of any mediation exercises in which it becomes involved.

With every activity of our daily lives, we connect with the interdependent Web of Life on Earth — the health of our environment is a reflection of the choices we make.- *Greg Seaman, EarthEasy.com*

Message from the Chairperson

This past year, 2007 – 2008 was certainly an interesting and busy one for the Clean Environment Commission.

Most of the year was consumed by our investigation into the environmental sustainability of hog production in Manitoba. As the year started, in April 2007, the Commission was about half way through the public hearings, which were held in fourteen different communities throughout the agricultural part of the province.

This was a different type of review for the Commission. Whereas our reviews are typically in respect of a proposed project, this one centered on a specific environmental issue. This called for a somewhat different process.

As usual, we held a round of public hearings where we received representations from a large number of persons and groups. We also invited, and received, a number of written presentations. In addition, we contracted for input from a number of organizations and individual with expertise in the issues under investigation. This included academics, consultants and professionals. All of the information we received in this manner was posted on our website and public comment was invited.

The panel, which consisted of Wayne Motheral, Edwin Yee and me, spent a good part of the late-spring, summer and early fall digesting all of the information we received – from the public hearings, written submissions, contracted input and our own research.

We completed a final draft of the report just before the Christmas break. A final, printed version was delivered to the Minister of Conservation in early February 2008. He released it to the public at the beginning of March.

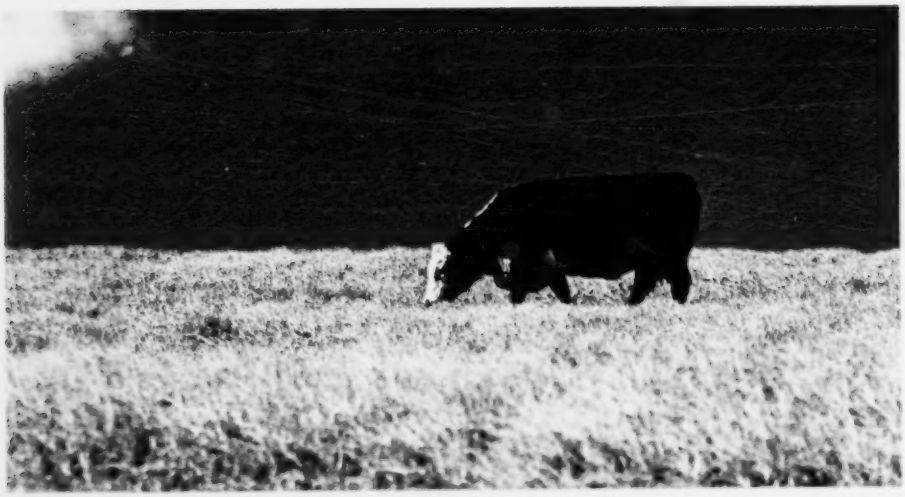
I would like to thank the staff of the Commission, as well as those contracted for this investigation, for their dedicated effort in conducting an excellent review.

Throughout the reporting year, the review of the hog-processing plant proposed for development in St. Boniface by Olywest remained on our books. However, as noted in last year's report, our review process was on hold. At the end of the year, the application for an environmental licence had not been withdrawn. However, it appears that the Manitoba-based partner of the Olywest consortium has chosen to pursue other options.

In the past year, two additional members were appointed to the Commission: Norm Brandson and Aurelie Mogan. (Although Norm had participated in the Hog Review Scoping Panel, his appointment was not made official until the new fiscal year.) I look forward to working with these new members.

As always, the Commission looks forward to continuing to play its role in ensuring the stewardship of Manitoba's environment.

Terry Sargeant



Hearings

OlyWest Hog Processing Plant

On August 29, 2006 the Minister of Conservation issued the terms of reference to the Commission to conduct a public hearing into the construction and operation of the OlyWest Hog Processing Plant Proposal.

Preparations for the hearing began, but in January 2007, the Proponent announced that two of the three funding partners withdrew from the deal. With the viability of the proposal in question, the hearing was postponed, rather than expend a great deal of effort and funds to evaluate an uncertain proposal. This postponement was to continue until such time as there was greater comfort that the project would proceed if a license were to be granted. As of March 31, 2007, this had not occurred.

The environmental licensing application remained on file throughout all of 2007-2008. Hytek, the proponent, continued to examine alternate siting options and alternate projects from the original proposal as support for the site in southeast Winnipeg was suspended by the City of Winnipeg, as was provincial funding. Early in 2008 Hytek announced that they finalized a deal for an alternate establishment. The license application for the Winnipeg location, however, still remains on file and the hearing remains suspended until the license application is acted upon or withdrawn.

Investigations

Hog Production Industry Review

In November 2006, the Minister of Conservation requested that the Clean Environment Commission conduct a review and produce a report on the environmental sustainability of the hog production industry in Manitoba. The terms of reference state that:

1. The CEC, as a part of its investigation will review the current environmental protection measures now in place relating to hog production in Manitoba in order to determine their effectiveness for the purpose of managing hog production in an environmentally sustainable manner.

2. The CEC investigation must include a public component to gain advice and feedback from Manitobans. This public component should be conducted by means of public meetings in the various regions of Manitoba to ensure broad participation from the general public and affected stakeholders.

3. The CEC investigation should include a review of the contents of the report prepared by Manitoba Conservation entitled "An Examination of the Environmental Sustainability of the Hog Industry in Manitoba."

4. The CEC will, as part of this investigation, take into account the efforts underway in other jurisdictions to manage hog production in a sustainable manner.

5. As part of its investigation, and based on public feedback, the commission will consider various options and make recommendations in a report to the Minister on any improvements that may be necessary to provide for the environmental sustainability of hog production in Manitoba.

In conducting the investigation, the Commission held 20 public meetings in agro-Manitoba during the winter and spring of 2007, reviewed an extensive range of literature, commissioned original reports, consulted with academics, federal, provincial and municipal officials and visited hog farms in southern Manitoba. Scoping meetings were held in three locations in January 2007 to help frame the issues to be examined. Resulting from the scoping exercise was a guide to participation for presenters. Meetings took place throughout the spring of 2007 in 14 locations throughout southern Manitoba.

Participant assistance funds were available to groups and individuals to assist in more meaningful participation at the public meetings. Fourteen groups and individuals received a total of close to $30,000 to assist with preparation of their presentations. Presenters were well prepared and respectful of the varied and often opposing opinions presented.

Based on *The Sustainable Development Act*, the Commission concluded that an assessment of the environmental sustainability of the hog-production industry involved determining if that industry can be maintained indefinitely in light of its impact on air, land, water, flora, and fauna.

The resulting report, delivered to the Minister in February 2008, provides a description of the evolution of the industry, the economic setting, current hog production practices in Manitoba and outlines measures to regulate the industry. Included is a summary of the 189 presentations and 50 written submissions made to the Commission panel by the public.

The Commission provided 48 recommendations to the Minister addressing a range of actions that are required to ensure environmental sustainability of Manitoba's hog production industry. Some recommendations required immediate implementation by the government while others were longer-term and collaborative in nature.

> "It is also the view of the Commission that, given what we know today about the industry, there is no further excuse for haphazard growth of the industry, which particularly marked the early years of rapid expansion seen after 1994."
>
> *Environmental Sustainability and Hog Production in Manitoba, Foreword.*

Some of the major issues addressed included the calculation of the phosphorus load entering Manitoba's waterways as well as the science behind understanding the movement of nutrients off the landscape. Also covered were contingency plans in case of a disease outbreak or a major trade barrier, odour control, green house gas emissions, biodiversity conservation, impact on human health, and an amended approval process. The panel stressed that the long-term goal should be to manage development on a watershed basis and to assist in this endeavour, it recommended that a Watershed Studies Institute be established. One critical piece of information that was highlighted was the uncertainty of the number and locations of existing livestock operations. Appropriate data collection on Manitoba's water resources was again a concern as it has been in previous Commission reviews.

The Commission panel determined that hog production in Manitoba can be environmentally sustainable if the recommended actions are implemented.

> "Environmental sustainability is achievable, but it cannot be put off into the future. The challenge for the government will be to develop an implementation strategy that works with producers and other members of society to ensure the industry's social and economic sustainability. In those areas where nutrient production is currently out of balance with the environment's ability to remove those nutrients, the province and producers must move quickly and cooperatively to bring production into balance within the next five years."
>
> *Environmental Sustainability and Hog Production in Manitoba.*

Other Activities

The Clean Environment Commission continued to use the website to convey information to the public on general on-going activities as well specific information on how to participate in the hog industry review. A great deal of information, including meeting dates and times, how to participate, presentations made at the public meetings, written submissions, expert papers and the final report were all provided to the public through the website in a timely fashion.

Commission members and staff attended workshops and conferences that provided professional development in the area of tribunals and hearings, environmental assessments and current environmental topics and issues. Examples of the workshops and conferences included: 23rd Annual Canadian Council on Administrative Tribunals Conference, Manitoba Council of Administrative Tribunals (MCAT) Second Annual Conference, Canadian Pollution Prevention Roundtable, Manure Management 2007 Conference, Institute of Public Administration of Canada Conference 2007, Supreme Court Justice Rothstein presentation, MCAT Administrator's workshop on FIPPA and PHIA, New Frontiers in Public Sector Reporting, Current Trends and Requirements in Performance Measurement and Reporting, and Conducting Impartial Investigations: Essential Skills, The Law Society of Manitoba.

There continues to be a good demand, from around the world, for reports on previous hearings. Many requests are triggered by current proposals for similar projects or re-licensing and expansion of existing developments.

Audiences

Usine de transformation de porc OlyWest

Le 29 août 2006, le ministre de la Conservation a donné à la Commission le cadre de référence pour tenir une audience publique sur la proposition de la construction et de l'exploitation de l'usine de transformation de porc OlyWest.

Les préparations de l'audience publique ont commencé, mais en janvier 2007, le promoteur a annoncé que deux des trois partenaires financiers s'étaient retirés de l'offre. Comme la viabilité de la proposition était remise en question, l'audience a été ajournée afin que beaucoup d'efforts et d'argent ne soient pas dépensés pour examiner une proposition incertaine. Cet ajournement devait se poursuivre jusqu'à ce qu'il y ait eu une plus grande certitude que le projet serait effectivement réalisé en cas de délivrance d'une licence. Cela n'était pas le cas au 31 mars 2007.

La demande de licence environnementale est restée dans les dossiers en cours pendant toute l'année 2007-2008. Comme la Ville de Winnipeg avait retiré son appui pour un site au sud-est de la ville et que la Province avait retiré son aide financière, le promoteur, Hytek, a continué d'examiner d'autres sites et d'envisager d'autres projets par rapport au projet original. Au début de 2008, Hytek a annoncé qu'il avait conclu un accord pour un établissement de rechange. Cependant, comme la demande de licence pour l'emplacement de Winnipeg est toujours dans les dossiers, l'audience est suspendue jusqu'à ce qu'on donne suite à la demande ou qu'on la retire.

Enquêtes

Examen de l'industrie porcine

En novembre 2006, le ministre de la Conservation a demandé que la Commission de protection de l'environnement examine la durabilité de l'industrie porcine au Manitoba du point de vue de l'environnement et fasse un rapport à ce sujet. Le cadre de référence stipule que :

1. dans le cadre de son enquête, la Commission examinera les mesures de protection environnementale actuellement en place dans le domaine de la production porcine au Manitoba afin de déterminer leur efficacité en ce qui a trait à la gestion écologique et durable de cette industrie;

2. l'enquête de la Commission doit comprendre une composante publique afin d'obtenir des conseils et des commentaires des Manitobains et Manitobaines. Cette composante publique

devrait être réalisée par l'intermédiaire d'audiences publiques dans les différentes régions du Manitoba afin de garantir une large participation du public et des intervenants concernés;

3. l'enquête de la Commission devrait comprendre un examen du contenu du rapport de Conservation Manitoba intitulé *An Examination of the Environmental Sustainability of the Hog Industry in Manitoba* (examen de la durabilité environnementale du secteur porcin au Manitoba);

4. dans le cadre de son enquête, la Commission tiendra compte des efforts entrepris par d'autres administrations pour gérer la production porcine d'une manière durable;

5. dans le cadre de son enquête, et en fonction des commentaires du public, la Commission examinera diverses options et émettra des recommandations dans un rapport à l'intention du ministre concernant toute amélioration qui pourrait être nécessaire pour que la production porcine soit écologiquement viable au Manitoba.

Dans le cadre de cette enquête, la Commission a organisé 20 réunions publiques dans des régions rurales du Manitoba pendant l'hiver et le printemps 2007. Elle a également examiné une grande quantité de documents, commandé des rapports originaux, consulté des universitaires et des représentants fédéraux, provinciaux et municipaux, et visité des exploitations porcines dans le sud du Manitoba. En janvier 2007, elle a organisé des réunions d'orientation dans trois endroits pour aider à cerner les questions à examiner. Ces réunions ont permis l'élaboration d'un guide de participation pour les présentateurs. Des réunions ont eu lieu tout au long du printemps 2007 à 14 endroits différents dans le sud du Manitoba.

Les groupes et les personnes individuelles ont eu accès à des fonds d'aide afin d'être en mesure de participer plus activement aux réunions publiques. Au total, quatorze groupes et personnes individuelles ont reçu près de 30 000 $ pour les aider à préparer leurs présentations. Les présentateurs étaient bien préparés et respectueux à l'égard des opinions exprimées, qui étaient variées et souvent divergentes.

En se basant sur la *Loi sur le développement durable*, la Commission a conclu que l'évaluation de la durabilité de la production porcine du point de vue de l'environnement consistait à déterminer si cette industrie pouvait être maintenue indéfiniment si l'on tenait compte de ses répercussions sur l'air, la terre, l'eau, la flore et la faune.

Le rapport qui en a résulté et qui a été transmis au ministre en février 2008, fournit une description de l'évolution de l'industrie, du cadre économique et des pratiques actuelles employées au sein du secteur de la production porcine au Manitoba, et décrit les mesures à

adopter pour réglementer l'industrie. Compris dans le rapport est un compte rendu des 189 présentations et des 50 soumissions écrites que le public a présentées au comité de la Commission.

La Commission a présenté 48 recommandations au ministre portant sur tout un éventail de mesures nécessaires pour garantir la durabilité environnementale de l'industrie porcine du Manitoba. Certaines recommandations devaient être mises en œuvre immédiatement par le gouvernement, alors que d'autres exigent un travail collaboratif à plus long terme.

> « La Commission est également d'avis que, compte tenu des connaissances que nous possédons aujourd'hui sur cette industrie, tout développement sans plan d'ensemble (ce qui a tout particulièrement était le cas pendant les premières années d'expansion rapide après 1994) ne peut plus être justifié. »
> [Traduction]
> *Environmental Sustainability and Hog Production in Manitoba*, avant-propos

Parmi les enjeux importants ayant été cernés, mentionnons le calcul de la charge en polluants phosphorés déversée dans les voies navigables du Manitoba ainsi que les connaissances scientifiques nécessaires pour comprendre le mouvement des nutriants dans les sols. Les discussions ont également porté sur les plans de secours dans le cas d'une épidémie ou d'un obstacle majeur au commerce, ainsi que sur la désodorisation, les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, la conservation de la biodiversité, les incidences sur la santé humaine, et un processus d'approbation modifié. Le comité a souligné que le but à long terme doit être de gérer le développement en fonction des bassins hydrographiques et, pour ce faire, il a recommandé l'établissement d'un institut de recherche sur les bassins hydrologiques. Un élément d'information extrêmement important sur lequel on a mis l'accent était l'incertitude quant au nombre et à l'emplacement des exploitations d'élevage existantes. Le besoin de systèmes de collecte de données appropriés sur les ressources hydriques du Manitoba a encore une fois été évoqué tout comme lors des examens précédents de la Commission.

Le comité de la Commission a déterminé que la production porcine au Manitoba pourrait être viable sur le plan environnemental si les mesures recommandées sont mises en œuvre.

« La durabilité de l'environnement est un objectif qu'il est possible d'atteindre, mais il ne faut pas remettre cette tâche à demain. Le défi pour le gouvernement sera de concevoir une stratégie de mise en œuvre qui soit acceptable pour les producteurs et les autres membres de la société et qui permette d'assurer la viabilité sociale et économique de l'industrie. Dans les régions où la production de nutriants est actuellement en déséquilibre par rapport à la capacité d'élimination de l'environnement, la Province et les producteurs doivent agir rapidement et en collaboration pour rétablir l'équilibre d'ici les cinq prochaines années. » [Traduction]

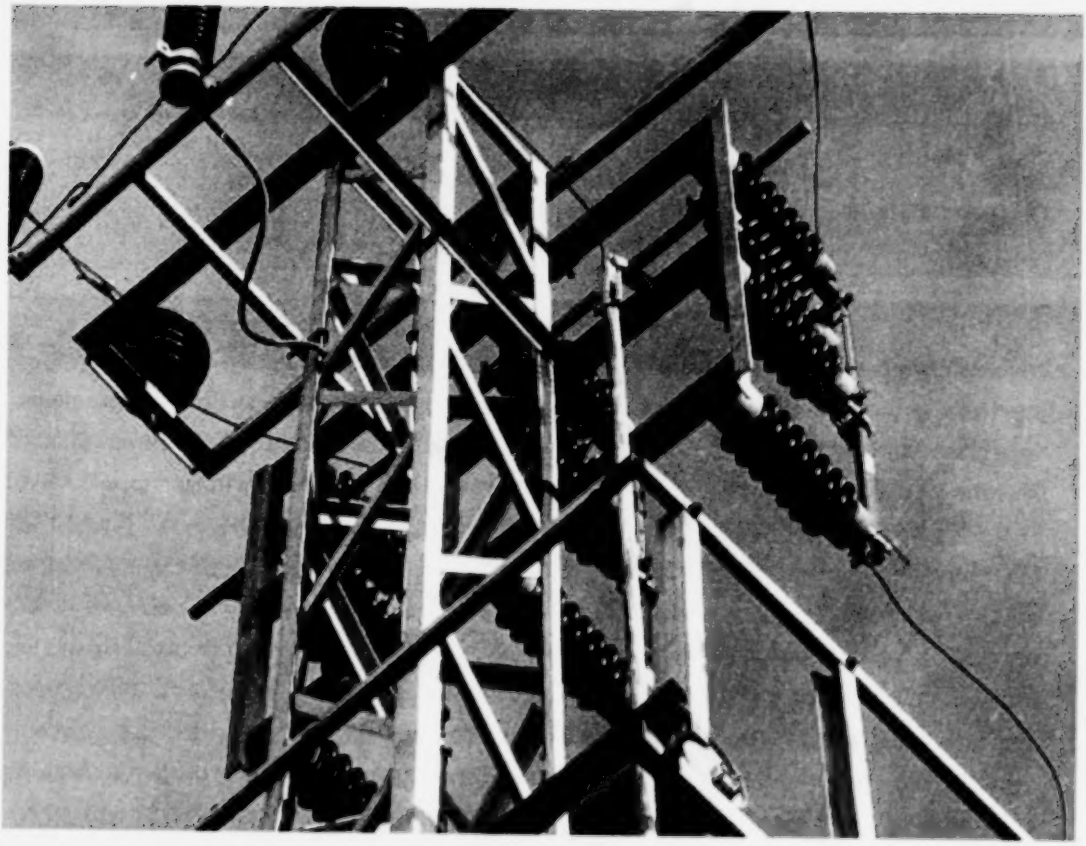
Environmental Sustainability and Hog Production in Manitoba.

Autres activités

La Commission de protection de l'environnement a continué d'utiliser le site Web afin de donner au public de l'information sur les activités générales qui se poursuivent ainsi que des renseignements précis sur la manière de participer à l'examen de l'industrie porcine. Grâce au site Web, le public a eu accès, en temps opportun, à une vaste quantité de renseignements, notamment sur les dates et les horaires des réunions, la façon d'y participer, les présentations faites lors des audiences publiques, les soumissions écrites, les études et le rapport final.

Les membres et les employés de la Commission ont assisté à des ateliers et à des conférences de perfectionnement professionnel dans le domaine des tribunaux et des audiences, des évaluations environnementales et des questions environnementales d'actualité. Parmi les exemples d'ateliers et de conférences, citons : la 23e conférence annuelle du Conseil des tribunaux administratifs canadiens, la deuxième conférence annuelle du conseil des tribunaux administratifs du Manitoba, la Table ronde canadienne sur la prévention de la pollution, la conférence de 2007 sur la gestion des déjections du bétail, la conférence de 2007 de l'Institut d'administration publique du Canada, la présentation de M. Rothstein, juge de la Cour suprême, l'atelier sur la *LAIPVP* et la *LRMP* des administrateurs du conseil des tribunaux administratifs du Manitoba, les nouvelles frontières du rapport sur le rendement dans le secteur public, les tendances et les exigences actuelles pour mesurer le rendement et l'établissement de rapports et comment mener des enquêtes impartiales : compétences essentielles (Société du Barreau du Manitoba).

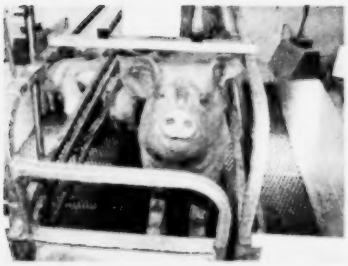
La Commission continue de recevoir du monde entier un grand nombre de demandes de copies des rapports rédigés sur les audiences qui ont déjà eu lieu. Nombre de ces demandes découlent de propositions actuelles pour des projets similaires et des demandes de renouvellement de licence pour des développements existants.



The Commission in Action

Attentive listening by the Hog Production Panel. (CEC)

A hoop barn hog operation. (CEC)



Farrowing sows. (Lindsay Irwin)

The Hog Production Panel undertakes field investigations. (Lindsay Irwin)

An attentive audience and Panel. (CEC)

Three little pigs. (CEC)

Manitoba Clean Environment Commission Publications

Preliminary Report on Contamination of Underground Water Sources by Refined Petroleum Products (1975)

Report on the Investigation of the Pollution of Underground Water by Refined Petroleum Products (1975)

Report on the Investigation of Smoke Problems Encountered in Southern Manitoba in 1976 (1977)

Report on an Investigation of Intensive Livestock Production Operations in Manitoba (1979)

Report on a Proposal Concerning Surface Water Quality Objectives and Stream Classification for the Province of Manitoba (1979)

Report on a Proposal for the Classification of Manitoba's Surface Water Souris River Principal Watershed Division (1980)

Report on Red River Waters (Proposed Classification of Surface Water Quality In Manitoba's Red River Principal Watershed Division and Certain Red River Tributaries) (1980)

Report on Proposed Classification of Surface Water Quality in Manitoba's Grass-Burntwood Rivers Principal Watershed Division (1981)

Report on a Proposal for the Classification of Manitoba's Surface Water Red River Principal Watershed Division (1981)

Report on a Proposal for the Classification of Manitoba's Surface Water Grass-Burntwood Rivers Principal Watershed Division (1982)

Report on Mosquito Control Programs in Manitoba (1982)

Report on Environmental Land Use Conflict - Balmoral, Manitoba (1983)

Report on Hazardous and Special Wastes Stage 1 of Phase 1 of Program (1983 & 1984)

Report on the Review of the Plan for the Rehabilitation of the Site of the Domtar Inc. Former Wood Preserving Plant, Transcona, Manitoba (1984)

Report on Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Program (Volume 1) (1987)

Report on Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Program (Volume 2) (1987)

Report on the Draft Regulation Respecting Atmospheric Emissions of Sulphur Dioxide and Particulates From Inco Limited in Thompson and HBM & S Co. Limited in Flin Flon (1987)

Report on Investigation of Smoke Problems from Agricultural Crop Residue and Peatland Burning (1987)

Report on Netley Creek Golf Course Development Proposal (1988)

Report on Burns Rendering Plant, Brandon, Review of the Environment Department Licence Regulating the Operation of and Emissions from the Plant (1988)

Report on Village of Shoal Lake Sewage Lagoon Proposal (1988)

Report on Puffy Lake Gold Mine (1988)

Report on Bonne Homme Colony Farms, Rural Municipality of Westbourne (1988)

Report on Upland Colony Farms Sewage Lagoon System (1988)

Report on Precise-To-Form Castings Inc. Investment Casting Foundry Operation (1988)

Report on McCain Foods Limited, Portage la Prairie (1988)

Preliminary Report on a Proposal by Canamax Resources Inc. for the Development of a Potash Mine at Russell, Manitoba (1988)

Final Report on a Proposal by Canamax Resources Inc. for the Development of a Potash Mine at Russell, Manitoba (1989)

Report on Clearwater Lake Watershed Basin Surface Water Quality Classification (1989)

Report on Shell Prairie Inn and Gas Station Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System (1989)

Report on Westlake Regional Water Supply Proposal (1989)

Report on City of Portage la Prairie Sewage Sludge Disposal Project (1989)

Report on North Duck River Headwater Storage Project (1989)

Report on Town of Beausejour Sewage Lagoon Expansion (1989)

Report on COJEF Limited Burning Site (1989)

Report on Deago Properties Sewage Treatment Plant (1989)

Report on Rural Municipality of Rhineland/Town of Altona Liquid Waste Holding Ponds for C.S.P. Foods Ltd. (1989)

Report on Namew Lake Mine/Mill (1989)

Report on Provincial Road #340 Class 2 Highway Relocation Project (1989)

Report on Repap Manitoba Inc. Phase I Modification and Expansion of the Manfor Complex (1989)

Report on Norquay Holding Company Sewage Lagoon (1989)

Report on Airport Holding Co. Ltd. Domestic Wastewater Treatment Lagoon (1990)

Report on Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie Liquid Waste Disposal Facility (1990)

Report on Highway Gardens Ltd. Variation to Licence #391 (1990)

Report on Whiteshell Colony Farms Ltd. Domestic Waste-water Treatment Lagoon (1990)

Report on Pelican Lake Enhancement Project (1990)

Report on Village of St. Claude Sewage Lagoon and Discharge Route (1990)

Report on Ducks Unlimited Canada Oak Hammock Marsh Conservation Centre/Office Proposal (1990)

Report on Meadow Materials (Dow Corning Silicon Energy Systems, Inc.) Pilot Plant (1990)

Report on Beausejour Auto Wrecking Continuing Operation (1991)

Report on Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. Namew Lake Mine/Mill - A Review (1991)

Report on Abitibi-Price Inc. FML #01 Forest Resource Management Plan 1991 - 1998 (1992)

Report on Application of Water Quality Objectives for the Watershed Classification of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers and Tributaries Within and Downstream of the City of Winnipeg (1992)

Report on General Scrap & Car Shredder Ltd. Review of Environment Act Licence 898VC (1992)

Report on Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation Central Hazardous Waste Management Facility Licence Application (1992)

Rapport Sur Les Audiences Publiques: Demande De Permis Relative À Un Centre de Gestion Des Déchets Dangereux Présentée Par La Corporation Manitobaine De Gestion Des Déchets Dangereux (1992)

Report on Good Hope Holding Company Ltd. Wastewater Treatment Lagoon, Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie (1992)

Report on the Rural Municipality of Rhineland and The Town of Altona Regarding Ongoing Disposal Practices for Soap-stock and Bleaching Clay Generated by CanAmera Foods Ltd. (1992)

Report on Public Hearings: City of Winnipeg - Deacon Reservoir Expansion, Rural Municipality of Springfield (1993)

Report on Public Hearings: Village of Teulon - Wastewater Stabilization Pond and Pipeline, Rural Municipality of Rockwood (1994)

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Report on Public Hearings: Solid Waste Management - Capital Region (1995)

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Report to the Government of Manitoba on Public Meetings: Flood Protection Options for the City of Winnipeg (2002)

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Better Treatment – "Taking Action to Improve Water Quality". Report on Public Hearing: City of Winnipeg Wastewater Collection and Treatment System (2003)

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NOTE: *Copies of all Commission reports are available from the Commission office upon request and those published after 1980 are also available on the website www.cecmanitoba.ca.*